

LONG YEARS AGO

Wednesday, June 15, 1904

D.S. Shantz sold his registered Clyde stallion, King McPherson, to Mr. James Smith of Wetaskiwin. The horse was shipped from here on Saturday.

The new road grader is at work on the road east of town. So far it is doing satisfactory work under the able management of Mr. Wm. Rupp.

Butter has dropped to 15 cents per pound.

Posters are out for the sale of H. S. Cressman on June 28th, Fair Day. Among the numerous other articles he is offering several good mares and household furniture.

The stock unloaded here this week were C.D. Robertson, car of dogs; C.B. Ford, car of dogs; E. Good, car of settlers effects. All from Peterboro. Mr. McKinnon, four cars of dogs, also from Peterboro.

Do not waste while others want. Conserve food. Share with the hungry!

RUGBY A.F.U. NOTES

Don't forget the monthly meeting of the Rugby A.F.U. Local at Emil Dupont's on Wednesday, June 19.

Attention! Farmers of East Didsbury. There will be an A.F.U. meeting at Mountain View Hall on Monday, June 17, at 8:30 p.m. This meeting is sponsored by the Rugby A.F.U. Local. Mr. Kerns of Aene has consented to attend and help form the local.

SEASONABLE ITEMS

ELKAY MOTH CRYSTALS	49c
CEDAR-AIR MOTH KILLER	25c
SCHICK RAZOR and 20 blades	\$1.00
LISTERINE SHAVING CREAM 1 trial size	35c
CHAMOIS SKINS	\$1.35 to \$3.00
FIRST AID KITS	75c to \$8.50
SKETEER-SKOOT CREAM	35c
WRITING PAD and 1 pkg. ENVELOPES, 19c	
TEK TOOTH BRUSHES, 29c or 2 for 49c	
HANDY BRUSH	19c
PENTHERIC COLOGNES	\$1.25

LAW'S DRUG STORE

The Rexall Store — Phone: Store 40—House 139



1 lb. Paste 59c
2 lb. Paste 98c
CARNU 85c



Pint Glo Coat ... 59c
Quart Glo Coat ... 98c
1/2 Gal. Glo Coat 1.89

MAC'S PHONE 33
Service Hardware
DIDSBURY

-- COAL --

● CAR OF LUMP COAL WILL BE IN FIRST OF NEXT WEEK.

● As soon as the B.C. Strike is over we expect several cars of FIR LUMBER, shipped at once. Give us your orders so we can get the correct sizes.

We now have a good stock of
● JOHN DEERE PARTS
● FORD - MERCURY PARTS

K. A. CASSIDY - DIDSBURY

THE DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOLUME 49, NUMBER 24

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1946

\$2.00 A YEAR; 5¢ A COPY

CROW AND MAGPIE CAMPAIGN IS NOW SHOWING RESULTS

The Crow and Magpie campaign of the Didsbury Fish and Game Association has been progressing favorably the past few weeks and some of the boys and girls of the district have been making a good deal of spending money out of the 7½ cent bounty on each pair of feet.

The Game Association is paying 5 cents for each pair of crow or magpie feet, regardless of size, and to this sum is added an additional 2½ cents paid by the Municipal District of Mountain View No. 49, bringing the total payment to 7½ cents.

Ken McCoy, Walter Fulkert and Herman Dageford have been authorized by the Didsbury Game Association to collect and pay the bounty, and boys and girls can turn in their crow and magpie feet to any of these gentlemen and obtain their bounty.

Ken McCoy, chairman of the campaign, reported Monday night that to date 2997 pair of feet had been paid for by the local association.

Boys and girls are reminded that the crow and magpie campaign will continue until the funds allotted by the provincial association have been exhausted, at which time proper notification will be given.

MRS. W.E. STILES' RADIO TALKS HEARD ON CJCJ

The series of radio talks to be given in June by Mrs. W.E. Stiles of Didsbury will be heard in the Calgary area over station CJCJ on Wednesday afternoons, 3:15 to 3:30 o'clock.

These broadcasts will be on June 12, June 19 and June 26. They originate over station CJCJ, but are carried to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Winnipeg and then relayed in the Calgary area over CJCJ.

RUGBY W.I. MEETS AT HOME OF MRS. COWITZ

In spite of a very wet day, 11 members attended the last W.I. meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Cowitz. A very interesting paper on "Textiles," explaining the origin of different fabrics, as well as of weaving, was given by the Home Economics convenor, Mrs. D. Hoesgood, who was also elected as our official delegate to the conference on June 13th. A food parcel is being sent to a family in Holland from this branch, and a two-year-old refugee outfit is being sent to our Headquarters, for overseas shipment. A little boy's outfit will be collected for the same purpose.

Fingers were busy quilting during the afternoon, and it was quite late when the members once more faced the rain and mud on their homeward route.

The July meeting will be held at the home of the secretary.

MELVIN NEWS NOTES

On Sunday, June 2, the Bowden baseball players won from the Melvin boys 7-5 on the Melvin diamond. The Wednesday game at Didsbury was interrupted by rain but was finally finished, Melvin winning 16-13.

On June 9, Melvin journeyed to Summit, and in spite of a few flat tires managed to get there in time and won 3-1.

The next game is Sunday, June 16 when Melvin goes to Innisfail. E. Dupont has received word that his father has obtained passage on a ship for Canada and expects to arrive in Montreal on June 15.

Attention! Owing to the fact that June 21st is a school day, the big U.F.A. picnic scheduled for that date will be held July 1st instead, at the old Bennett flats on the river, two miles south of Haenert's store. There will be social events for the young and old. Come early—bring your lunch and cups. Coffee will be served free of charge. Everybody scheduled for dance in the Rugby hall at night sponsored by the Rugby local of the Alberta Farmers' Union.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Douglas, of Blue River, B.C. arrived Sunday and are spending some time at the home of Mrs. Douglas's aunt, Mrs. Ross Young.

Mrs. M.L. Rinnell of Portland, Ore., is visiting at the home of her niece, Mrs. Albert Schmiedmiller.

DEMONSTRATION BY HOME ECONOMICS STUDENTS

The Home Economics students of Grades VII, VIII and X under the supervision of Miss Willison, held a demonstration of their work on Friday, May 31st, at the Didsbury school. Lunch was served. All the sandwiches, cakes and cookies were made by the girls as part of their training. Proceeds from the tea, amounting to \$12.35 is to be given to the Red Cross.

FISH AND GAME ASS'N NOW HAS 65 MEMBERS

There was only a fair attendance at the regular meeting of the Didsbury Fish and Game Association on Monday night.

In the absence of the secretary, Ed Watkins read the minutes of the previous meeting, while President Ed Wiggins reported on the Burnt Stick Lake project, in which the local association was endeavoring to raise funds to help build a

DIDSBURY MARKETS

EGGS	
Grade A Large	29c
Grade A Medium	27c
Grade A Pullet	26c
Grade B	25c
Grade C	19c

BUTTERFAT

Delivered Basis at Crystal Dairy	
Special	37c
No. 1	35c
No. 2	32c
Table Cream	47c
10c subsidy on all churning cream	

LIONS CLUB AUCTION SALE TO BE HELD SAT., JUNE 29

Saturday, June 29th is the date set for the Didsbury Lions Club Auction Sale, which is being held to raise funds for the erection of a swimming pool in Didsbury.

Members of the Lions Club are now receiving donations of livestock, machinery, household goods, and other useable articles, which will be picked up prior to the sale. If you have not already made a donation to this worthy cause, check over your storage room now and pick out something that may be useful to others. Then contact any member of the Lions Club and tell them what you have.

Any article you have to donate to the sale should be listed on a member of the Lions Club not later than Saturday, June 15th. A winning pool is one of the finest assets town can have. Your donation will help in its construction.

OVER 1½ INCHES OF RAIN IN LAST WEEK'S STORM

Over one and half inches of moisture fell in the Didsbury district last week end when rain settled in Wednesday afternoon and continued steadily until Friday morning.

Following the rain of the previous week the fields and gardens are now thoroughly soaked, and there will be ample moisture to assure even germination of the late-sown crops, and carry them on for some time without further rain. According to reports the rain was general in most parts of the province, particularly in the south, where moisture was badly needed to save the grain crop from a complete failure.

FRANCES BAPTIE DIES IN HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL

Mrs. Robert (Frances Kate) Baptie, 38, of 1120-17th Ave. N.W., died Thursday, June 6, in the Holy Cross hospital.

She was born in Didsbury and had lived in Calgary for six years. Mrs. Baptie was a member of Con-United Church and the Macfarlane Ten Hives No. 3.

She is survived by her husband, Robert; a daughter, Ethel, and a son, Robert, all of Calgary; two brothers, Melville Cooner, Westward Ho, Alberta, and Jack Cooper, Newhall, Calif.

Rev. C.A. Lawson conducted the funeral services Saturday, June 8, at 1:30 p.m. in Gooder Bros. chapel. Graveside services were held on Sunday at 3:30 p.m. in Didsbury cemetery.

road into this lake area. To date Charlie Mortimer has collected over \$75.00 for this project with prospects of many more contributions during the next few weeks.

Mr. Mortimer, on behalf of the Fish Committee, reported that Garfield Thompson had definitely promised that the Fallen Timber and Dog Pond would be restocked this year.

Ken McCoy gave his report on the Crow and Magpie campaign, stating that one young fellow alone brought in 514 pair of feet, and to date nearly 3000 pair of crow and magpie feet had been brought in and paid for.

Jack Topley, reporting for the big game committee, was of the opinion that during the hunting season last fall game west of Didsbury was more plentiful than for a number of previous years.

A report showed that the Didsbury Association now has 65 paid members, with a number of requests from ladies to join. With this in mind the meeting passed a motion admitting wives of members, or any member of the family to the association for \$1.00. Owing to summer holidays it was decided to discontinue with meetings during July and August, and the next meeting will be held on September 9.

PURETEST PLENAMINS WITH LIVER and IRON.

All the Vitamins you need, with added liver and iron.
25-Day Supply 1.75
100-Day Supply 5.50

LAW'S DRUG STORE

Phone 40 — Didsbury

TRAIN TIMES CHANGE

Commencing Sunday, June 9th, the following time table went into effect at Didsbury on all C.P.R. passenger trains.

Train No.	To Calgary
522	4:31 a.m.
524	11:54 a.m.
526	5:20 p.m.
Train No.	To Edmonton
521	1:10 a.m.
523	10:50 a.m.
525	6:19 p.m.

All the above trains are daily

MACK WOOD WILL BE NEW SCHOOL JANITOR

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Didsbury School District No. 652 held last week, M.E. Wood of Didsbury was hired as school janitor to replace Sam Franklin, who has held the position for the past 25 years.

Six new teachers are required to fill the vacancies on the staff of the Didsbury school and the secretary was instructed to advertise for teachers for the following grades: Grades 2 and 3; Grades 3 and 4; Grades 5 and 6; Grades 7 and 8; Grade 9; and one high school teacher for mathematics and science.

A new salary schedule for teachers of the Didsbury School was drawn up, and appears elsewhere in this issue of "The Didsbury Pioneer."

TROPHY FOR LARGEST TROUT CAUGHT LOCALLY

The Fish Committee of the Didsbury Fish and Game Association have announced the rules and regulations regarding the Competition to be held until the close of the trout fishing season for the largest trout caught in local streams.

Any species of trout is eligible to be entered if caught in the prescribed area, providing the person catching the fish is a member of the Didsbury Fish and Game Association.

The prize to the winner of the competition will be an engraved cup. There will also be a special prize for the largest pike caught by a member of the association.

All fish are to be officially weighed at Kirby's meat market, or at the Crystal Dairy in Didsbury.

FEW SOLDIERS GO FOR FARMING

Only 5,132 Canadian veterans have applied for farms under the Veterans' Land Act in spite of the fact that 400,000 men off the farms served in the armed forces.

The number of veterans for whom farm equipment has been purchased under the Veterans' Land Act is only 1,227.

Hon. J.G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, stated in the House of Commons that the chief reason why so few veterans have applied for farms is because young men who can draw as much as \$10,000 to get an education are cramming the universities to overflowing.

FIRST "SHOOT" OF DIDSBURY GUN CLUB HELD TUES., JUNE 4

The first shoot since 1939 was held last Tuesday evening by members of the newly reorganized Didsbury Gun Club and twelve "shooters" were on hand to take part in this fascinating sport.

Several new enthusiasts to the sport were out for the first time and showed promise of becoming quite adept to this form of shooting. The trap has been set up in W. McCoy's field along the highway leading east from town. Nearly a target range for 22 rifle shooting has been set up and a number of local boys enjoyed a fine evening's sport.

Regular shoots are planned by the Club every Tuesday evening at 7 p.m. sharp and anyone interested is asked to bring along his or her gun and join the club. The membership fee is only 50 cents.

The above invitation may be premature. The local gun club is having some difficulty in getting trap load ammunition, although we understand that sufficient shot shells have been secured for another two or three shoots.

Regular shoots are planned by the Club every Tuesday evening at 7 p.m. sharp and anyone interested is asked to bring along his or her gun and join the club. The membership fee is only 50 cents.

WESTCOTT NEWS NOTES

The ball game played on Sunday afternoon on the Garfield diamond was between Mackenzie and Garfield, not Water Valley as had been previously stated. The score was 12-11 in favor of Mackenzie. Garfield's next home game will be played with Cremna A on Sunday afternoon, June 16th.

Miss Delavac Goettgen spent the week end at her home here. Miss Inez Panke of Elkton will spend the next couple of weeks visiting with her sister, Mrs. Ruth Goettgen.

The Westcott pupils defeated the Jackson pupils at soft ball on Monday night, the score being 33-3.

The folks at Westcott are really ball minded and the new diamond is situated on Mr. Harry Levasagor's farm. On Sunday evening last it was decided to form a men's soft ball team with Fred Luft as manager and Mr. Adolph Baudiste as coach.

It also appears as if we are to have a girls softball team, too, and we are surely looking forward to this as we have some good players but this way.

Mrs. John Jacobson was a Calgary visitor on Friday 3rd.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stevenson and Gloria-Jean spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Papke of Big Prairie.

DIDSBURY HOSPITAL BIRTHS

Born at the Didsbury Municipal Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Olson of Garfield on Friday, June 7, a son.

To Mr. and Mrs. Don Smith of Didsbury, on Monday, June 10, a daughter.

SEASONABLE HARDWARE

WEED KILLER, 2 sizes	69c & \$1.15
TANK SPRAYERS—	
3-gal. size	\$5.95 to \$9.50
D.D.T. BARN SPRAY, gal. tins	\$2.65
D.D.T. CONCENTRATE—For Barn and Livestock Spray, 2-lb size	\$2.00
HOUSEHOLD SPRAY with D.D.T.—	
16-oz. size	45c
32-oz. size	79c
HOUSEHOLD SPRAY GUNS, several sizes, From	30c to 75c
GALVANIZED SPRINKLING CANS—	
Medium size	\$1.50

GOOD STOCK OF
GARDEN HOSE AND LAWN SPRINKLERS
WEBSTER PAINT SPRAY OUTFITS
\$27.50: \$32.50: \$54.00: \$142.50
SEVERAL MODELS IN STOCK
Good Stock of Repairs for the Above

BUILDERS' HARDWARE STORES LTD.

Ed. Watkin, manager — Phone: 7

PURE, ECONOMICAL

In the mixing bowl and in the oven, the leavening action of Merose is always uniform, and gives the same good results to all your baking. Rely on Merose.

H. L. McKinnon Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG

Merose PURE STRONG BAKING POWDER UNIFORM

Canada's Wheat Acreage

IN VIEW OF THE PRESENT critical world food shortage, this year's harvest takes on the greatest importance, for upon its success or failure depend many thousands of human lives. So far, Canada's record in meeting commitments for sending food abroad has been satisfactory, but in meeting these commitments the usual food reserves, and especially reserves of wheat have been considerably depleted. A great deal will depend on the results of Canada's grain harvest this year, and interest in crop prospects will be much greater than usual, both here and abroad. Crop failures last year in Europe and some other parts of the world are partly responsible for the present desperate food situation and any factor which may contribute to a poor harvest this year will be viewed with concern in all quarters.

Prairie Acreage To Be Increased

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics recently issued a report on the probable acreage to be sown in wheat in Canada this year. The report indicated that approximately 3,000,000 more acres of wheat will be harvested this year than in 1946. This would raise in the whole of Canada from 23,114,100, which was the number of acres sown last year, to 26,451,000. These figures were compiled from information received from farmers before the end of April and it was pointed out in the report that due to local conditions in some parts of the country there might be a slight rise or fall in the actual amount of land seeded. The expected increase in wheat acreage in the Prairie Provinces was given as 3,265,000, which was greater than the net increase for the whole of Canada. This was explained by the fact that there is a concurrent decrease of 230,000 acres in fall seeding in Ontario.

Almost Equals Record Year

The report further draws attention to the fact that should the intended increase be realized Canada's wheat acreage in 1946 will be almost equal to that of 1939 when 26,756,500 acres were sown. It would, however, still be well below the record set in 1940 when Canadian farmers sowed 28,726,200 acres in wheat. Indications in regard to other grain crops show that barley acreage for the whole of Canada will be down eight per cent from last year, while flax will be down about one per cent. Summerfallow acreage is expected to be 16,721,900 as compared to 19,850,000 last year. These figures show that if conditions are favourable Canada should have sufficient wheat to continue to contribute generously to the world food supply. Because agriculture is probably Canada's greatest basic industry the results of the harvest have always been a subject of wide interest, but from the point of view of human needs the 1946 crop may be the most important one in our history.



Played Chief Role

Lord Dowding Led R.A.F. Crews in Decisive Battle Of Britain. It was Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding, who attained his 60th birthday recently, who played the chief role, and a dramatic one it was, in the most crucial of all the battles of the last war. Lord Dowding approved and inspired the design of the British eight-engine fighters that were under development, the vital weapons which enabled that gallant few to whom so many owe so much to defeat the Luftwaffe's mass attack on Great Britain, a London correspondent recalls. Not only so, but he thought out the strategy, planned the tactics, and trained the crews, and led them in the decisive Battle of Britain. His attention for those R.A.F. lads who manned those Spitfires and Hurricanes, and who shot down the invaders over English meadows, fighting against tremendous odds with indomitable pluck and incredible skill, passes all description.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

HOME

He is the happiest, he is the king of peasant, who finds peace in his home.—Goths.

But every home where Love abides And Friendship is a guest, Is surely home, and home sweet home, For there the heart can rest.—Henry van Dyke.

Home is the dearest spot on earth, and it should be the centre, though not the boundary, of the affections.—Mary Baker Eddy.

No genuine observer can decide otherwise than that the homes of a nation are the barometers of personal and national safety.—Holland.

The first indication of domestic happiness is the love of one's home.—Montesquieu.

He that doth live at home, and learns to know God and himself, needeth no farther go.—Christopher Harvey.

To Feel Right — Eat Right.



INJURIES PROVE FATAL—Injuries received when a Detroit automobile collided with a horse-drawn wagon during a hayride party on the outskirts of Windsor, Ont., have proven fatal to Stella Martin. Miss Martin's back was broken in the accident.

United Europe

Mr. Churchill's Plan Is Not Likely To Be Answered

Mr. Churchill's plan for a "United States of Europe"—a doctrine preached by the late Aristide Briand—is not likely to be answered in our time. Man has come a long way from the age of tribal chief; he has not yet reached the stage where races, nationalities, castes and creeds can be merged into a political whole.

The United States is often pointed to as an example of what is possible in the way of unity. But union in the United States—once had to be preserved at the cost of a frightful civil war—was achieved through the powerful cement of a common language, through people with basic beliefs in common institutions. There is no such cement in Europe, with its multiplicity of languages, its racial animosities rooted in centuries, its conflicting political ideas.

Mr. Churchill's ideal does credit to his heart; preached by one with a deep sense of history, it also challenges thought. Yet it is not possible to look over the world today, with all its wrath and hold that the ideal will be realized in our day. A century hence, perhaps, it will be different, with men understanding that only by forgetting things that came out of the cave can civilization go on; then our reach would seem to be the United Nations, puny though that institution is showing itself to be.—St. Catharines Standard.

Valuable Pictures

Taken To U.S. For Safe Keeping Are Asked To Be Returned

Ninety-five art authorities have urged President Truman and acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson to send back 260 art masterpieces brought to the United States from Germany last December. A resolution, made public by Juliana Force, director of the Whitney Museum, and Fred Mortimer Clark, director of the Frick collection, said:

"Two hundred important valuable pictures have been removed from Germany and sent to this country on the still unestablished ground of ensuring their safety. This action cannot be justified on the technical, political or moral grounds.

Coffee, chocolate and tea were among the first products advertised in newspapers.

Scientific Experiment

Nobel Prize Winner Plans To Change Coal Into Diamonds

Frederick Joliot-Curie, French Nobel prize winner, has proposed a "peaceful" atomic energy experiment to see whether coal could be changed into diamonds.

Joliot-Curie, who is France's high commissioner for atomic research, said the experiment could be conducted by drilling a tunnel into granite mountain and filling it with coal.

He said the tunnel could be sealed with an atom bomb inside and then exploded by remote control. Scientists, he said, could then observe the effect of the terrific heat and note any structural changes in the mineral.



SWIMMING KLEANS ESTHER WILLIAMS THIS WAY—Esther Williams, one of the glamour girls of the green, attributes her good health and looks to swimming which she does each day. It also accounts for her figure.

HEALTH SANATORIA

Atomic Ovens Could Be Made Usable According To Scientists

The atomic ovens, or piles as scientists call them because their bulk is mainly a pile of graphite bricks, are likely to become health sanatoria.

All that is necessary to make their rays available for treatment of disease is to cut parts through the massive concrete walls shielding the piles at Hanford, Washington, or to arrange similar openings in the piles of smaller dimensions at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Argonne, Ill., and elsewhere.

The methods are set in the bulletin of the atomic scientists of Chicago. The Hanford piles are great cubes of graphite surrounded and covered by walls of concrete about three feet thick. These walls confine radioactive rays equal to hundreds of tons of radium, and neutron rays equal to thousands of great cyclotrons.

The rays issuing through a port cut in a wall could be fatal to anyone standing at the port just as were the flash radioactive rays that killed Japanese at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Possibly the rays issuing through a single port would be more intense than those that have been available in all the hospitals of the world, if all could be placed together.

This true death ray would be made harmless by what the radio-physicists call filters. These are plates of steel, aluminum, lead and other materials that filter the energies down to the dosage that physicians would want to use.

Many patients could be treated at one time, since the quantity and intensity of rays is sufficient to fill many cubical feet for each person.

In this way, for the first time, the rays of radium and X-rays would come really cheap. And for the first time there would be a large supply of neutron rays, not given off by radium.

For Man And Beast

Vitamin Pills Stashed By Husky Dog On Moskow Expedition

Mulhik, the lean, hungry husky who gobbled 1,000 vitamin pills during the recent Moscow Arctic expedition, is doing the "thank you" and so far the only effect of his debauch is a new luxuriance to his gray and white coat.

A defence headquarters spokesman gave the first official version as to how Mulhik got next to the vitamin pills. He said a snowmobile overturned near Baker Lake on the outward stretch of the long 3,100-mile trek. The 100-lb. dog of vitamin pills emergency ration for the five-man crew of the vehicle—spilled into the snow.

Mulhik's keen nostrils picked up the fish odor and in less time than he takes to tell if he devoured the lot.

When the snowmobile was righted and before it continued the journey, the crew were given a new supply of vitamin pills—shared out by the crew of other snowmobiles.

SELECTED RECIPES

GRAPE-NUTS PUFF PUDDING

1 cup milk and lemon rind
3 tablespoons butter
1 cup sugar or honey
2 egg yolks, well beaten
3 tablespoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon Grape-Nuts
1 cup milk
2 egg whites, stiffly beaten
Add lemon rind to butter; add sugar gradually, creaming well. Add egg yolks and beat thoroughly; then add lemon juice. Add flour, Grape-Nuts and milk, mixing well. Fold in egg whites. Turn into greased baking dish and place in pan of hot water. Bake in slow oven (325 deg. F.) 1 hour and 15 minutes. When done, pudding will have sponge crust on top and custard below. Serve cold with cream. Makes six servings.

Made-Over Clothes

Small Part Of Princess Elizabeth's Wardrobe Is New

The London Daily Mail, commenting on the costume of the Princess Elizabeth when she attended the Hurler Park races with the King recently, stated that she wore blue serge coat, blue hat and veil. It goes on to state that the Princess suffers from the lack of clothing ration coupons, as does everyone else. She possesses few clothes specially made for her. Most of her wardrobe was originally her mother's and has been altered to suit her.

RADAR GREAT HELP

Radars used on airship operations have helped the R.A.F. to deliver twenty-one million newspapers and nearly fifteen hundred tons of mail and other freight to British forces in Europe in the last six months. In fog or bad visibility bundles of newspapers or mail have been dropped "blind" with perfect accuracy by radar apparatus.

ANCIENT DISCOVERY

CANTERBURY, Eng.—The skeleton of a Roman baby, which died between 1600 and 1800 years ago, has been unearthed here.



"I fought off a pack of hungry shoppers to buy this package of crisp, crunchy, delicious Grape-Nuts Flakes!"

"Bravo, Sir Archibald! And I believe you if you said you fought through a jungle full of lions for that multi-rich, sweet-as-a-nut flavor of Grape-Nuts Flakes!"

"And of course, Gentlemen, we must remember that Grape-Nuts Flakes are not only wonderfully delicious—they supply carbohydrates for energy; protein for muscle; phosphorus for teeth."

"Let us repair to the breakfast room and start a plant economy package."

Theatre For Children

Instituted In Britain And Appears To Be A Success

A good deal has been heard recently about special films for children. In Britain a children's theatre has been instituted, and so far promises to be a great success. The scheme has the blessing of the London County Council Education Committee, and the plays are produced by the Glyndebourne Company, who before the war ran a flourishing little opera company at Glyndebourne, about 60 miles from London. The first production, about three months ago, was a dramatization of Great Expectations, by Charles Dickens. This was shown twice daily, at 10 a.m. and at 2 p.m. at Toynton Hall in the East End of London. The period, six weeks; now the company is on tour through Britain with it for a season of 15 weeks. In the words of the managing director, the company provides the show and education authorities provide the audience. Parties of schoolchildren—about 20 to a teacher—go free, in school hours.

FAMED GLASSWORKER

Frederick F. Deerpel, 82, retired glassworker, who claimed to have blown the first electric light bulb ordered from the Corning Glass Works by Thomas A. Edison, died after a short illness. An employee of the glass works for 60 years prior to his retirement in 1936, Deerpel said he blew the first test light bulb for Edison in 1879, and the inventor then ordered 165 bulbs.

X-X OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE X-X

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12				13			14			
15				16			20			
18										
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33							35	36		
37							38	39		40
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53									55	
56									58	
59									61	

HORIZONTAL

1 Vertical pole
6 Record
8 Canin
12 Ancient
13 Island in the Pacific
14 Lethargic
15 Aerial
16 Colloquial
17 To vex
18 Lemure colored
19 In rock
20 Group of
21 Dutch
22 Command
23 Woodland deity
24 Opening for passage
25 Ancient Egyptian alloy
26 To fix firmly
27 Yucatan
28 Indian
29 Small
30 Particle
40 Water
41 To wander

VERTICAL

1 Pontic
2 Continents
3 State of being able to pay all legal debts
4 To stop
5 Similar
6 Ecclesiastic
7 Title
8 Fish—see
9 Origin
10 Child and fever

11 To over-throw	17 Masculine personal name	22 The self	24 Trial	25 Knave of clubs	26 Literary terms	28 Solo	29 Land measure	30 Gravely	31 To place	32 Convinced	34 Exclamation	35 Vainly	36 The Ukraine	41 To acquire record	44 Aviators	45 Years	46 Persian poet	47 Normal	48 Swind	51 Employer	52 Sicilian volcano	61 Cereal grass
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Answer To Last Week's Puzzle

Canada Has Discovered The Carefully Guarded Secret Of European Cheese Makers

TRANSFORMED into a major industrial power by the needs of war, Canada in a few years, has uncovered the generations-old secret of European cheese makers and become a major producer of specialty cheese. From being an importer of Danish blue cheese and Roquefort in 1940, Canada may soon be in a position, with Chateau's Bluff, to reverse the traditional flow of the specialty cheese trade. Cheese-makers believe no flight of fancy is needed to envisage the day when this country may export rare cheeses all over the world—even

Supporting this opinion is the appointment of a Danish importer in Amsterdam, for appointment as agent in his country for Canadian-made blue cheese. In terms of pre-war cheese-producing, that's the equivalent of someone in Detroit being appointed agent for English made automobiles, or a Sheffield firm applying for permission to sell Canadian-made silverware.

In the past three years the Chateau Cheese Company, Division of the Borden Company, Ltd., has made more than 1,000,000 pounds of Bluff but still can't even meet domestic demands. Not until lifting of economic controls makes greatly expanded production possible, is the Amsterdam importer likely to get the Bluff.

The story of Bluff goes back several years before the war, when Simon Labarge, vice-president and general manager of Chateau Cheese Company began experimenting with the manufacture of blue cheese from cows' milk. The original Old World Roquefort was made from sheep's milk.

He was making progress but still lacked the key to unlock the secret of generations of cheese makers when one day a man asked for a job. Labarge put down his inevitable cigar and was about to say he couldn't use another cheese-maker when something in the man's accent caught his ear. He played a hunch and hired him. He was Andre P. Koffig, a cheese-maker from Denmark who had moved to Canada in advance of the gathering war clouds.

Thus, within six months of the fall of France, the Chateau Company had solved the puzzle and was making Roquefort-type cheese on a large scale. Mr. Koffig later enlisted in the R.C.A.F. and after serving overseas, will before long return to Ottawa and his work with Mr. Labarge.

Last fall Hon. Thomas L. Kennedy, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, took a group of newspapermen to Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Among other things they were told about was research in the production of blue cheese. "For quantity production," said the minister, "it would appear to be a project for larger companies, because it requires six months' storage and more hard labor than ordinary Cheddar cheese."

At the Chateau Cheese Company's factory in Ottawa, Col. Kennedy's size-up of the problems arising in production of blue cheese is borne out. The delicate conditions of heat and moisture conditions found in the Roquefort producing rock caves of Southern France have, after lengthy experiments, been reproduced in many mechanically refrigerated and humidity-controlled rooms. Batteries of shelves are filled with cheese in process of curing and moisture in attendance constantly scraping and perforating the cheese.

The development of Canadian blue cheese is not chimerical, says Mr. Labarge as an achievement of his company alone. In addition to the work done at O.A.C. which has been made available to Chateau and the cheese industry in general as it progressed, there has been activity in Quebec.

Mr. Labarge gives credit to such men as Prof. W. H. Sharpley of the O.A.C. and Stanislas Chagnon of the dairy school at St. Hyacinthe, "who," he said, "have made a valuable contribution to the development of this type of cheese. It has been a big and uncertain venture, with many problems to face. All of us have tried to contribute in various ways to their solution. Science and private capital have been teamed to evolve what is already a flourishing new phase of the dairy industry. It is one that has already yielded many dollars to Canadian milk producers. It will be an even more lucrative market for them as the Chateau Cheese Company expands Bluff's production for sale in Canada and abroad."

Manufacture of Roquefort-type cheese is tricky. Temperature, humidity and ventilation of the draining, salting and curing rooms must be controlled accurately.

Crux of the problems and key to successful production lie in scientific introduction of Roquefort-type mould into the cheese. For years the men who have evolved Bluff have worked with a first cousin of penicillin—penicillium roqueforti, also produced from bread mould. Just off the laboratory are electric ovens. In them fresh loaves of bread are sterilized by heating for two hours at nearly 240 degrees Fahrenheit. While they are cooling to room temperature, spores are lifted by sterile needle from a Roquefort mould culture and blown into sterile water. From this mixture the bread loaf is inoculated by injecting small quantities of the fluid into numerous holes punched into the loaf by a special machine. The loaf is put

into another locked chamber off the laboratory. In there the loaf is moist and the temperature a trifle below 50 degrees. It takes several weeks for the bread mould thus seeded to develop to a point where it can be used in the cheese. Spreading of green mould through the loaf is the signal that the mould is ready for its job. The loaf is dried, ground to a fine powder and stored in a dry, cold place for use as needed.

In the meantime the curd cheese has been developing in its stages from pure milk through the pasteurization and homogenizing processes, and has coagulated after pressure has followed the addition of a little ferment. After draining and salting, the curds are impregnated with the Roquefort mould. Both the distinctive flavor of Roquefort and its mottled blue effect result from the mould.

The cheese is placed in large hoops. One of several methods of adding the mould to the cheese is at this stage to sprinkle mould powder between successive layers of curd in the hoops. The hoops are stored on shelves in the draining room, which must have a temperature of just under 70 degrees. Too high a temperature helps growth of other and injurious moulds. The air is damp—close to artificial rain—and humidity is from 85 to 90 per cent. If it is less, the cheese dries out. The hoops are left here for about four days, during which they are turned several times to speed drainage and help produce a smooth, even surface. After the first couple of days the cheese has hardened enough to permit removal of hoops. A slime forms over the surface of the cheese and has to be scraped off with knives. Next step is in the salting room, where the temperature and humidity conditions are reversed. Here it is quite cold and the humidity is low. The cheese is placed in a small press, where a cluster of many steel needles punches through it. The needles "churn" the cheese, forcing moisture out. To live and do its work it must have oxygen. These holes let the air, which it needs just as you and I, in the cheese. The holes are placed on edge so maximum amount of air may reach the mould throughout the mass.

Later the cheese goes to the "cave," the curing room which has its own mixture of temperatures between 42 and 48 degrees, and humidity carried to 92 per cent, almost the saturation point. Ventilation is also needed.

After two or three weeks a reddish slime and patches of green-and-white mould begin to appear on the surface of the cheese. This shows the mould is doing its work. The cheese is then moved to a room where the slime will be scraped off by men with knives every three to four weeks lest it cover the "humps" punched into the cheese and make the surface uneven. The slime is wanted. It helps to check the growth of surface mould and to keep the cheese sweet. The high humidity helps develop the slime. Dryness would cause the cheese to ripen slowly with an off-flavor.

Following its months in the curing room the cheese is packaged. But it is not yet ready for market. It is stored again for several months while its mellow-sippy flavor develops further.

And so production of blue cheese is no longer the guarded secret of generations of European cheese-makers. Within six months of the fall of France which cut off annual imports of 1,000,000 pounds of rare cheeses, the Chateau Cheese Company had found the key. The Monetary Times

THE MAN ON THE LAND

One of the things that many people have but few of them know what "hays" means. The dictionary might explain that the word is reserved for the farmer who says help when he is putting in the Spring crop, doing all the chores and acting as much of a herd of cows as a flock of sheep, a peck of oats and an incubator. Father's Advocate.

LUCKY FIND

REVEREND. This one-million-dollar story involves a chicken and a diamond. The diamond fell out of Mrs. E. Cockwell's ring at Kellah, Saskatchewan. The husband, who was recently and was lost. Some weeks later she sold all her chickens but one. Later she killed the lone bird and found the diamond in its crop.



ALEXANDER FAMILY LOSE PET
Mourning the loss of one of their three English sheep-dogs which they brought from England, the three children of the government-general and Lady Alexander, Brian, Shonie and Rose Maureen, spent a "blue" week-end in Ottawa. The dog, whose name was withheld, died of distemper. Here Rose Maureen is seen with one of the family pets.

Good Manager

Wife of a Laundry Driver Able To Save A Competence

From Philadelphia comes a report of how Charles Cosey, a laundry driver whose pay never exceeded \$25 a week, discovered after the death of his wife, Sara, that in the 27 years of their married life she had managed to save \$25,547.33. When they were married in 1907 they agreed that she should handle the money. He did his part by simply turning over the pay envelope each week. There was nothing miserly about their scale of living. They bought good working order. Twice they visited their native Ireland. Mrs. Cosey, as her husband proudly testified, was "a good manager." She looked to no outside agency, no benevolent committee, to protect her and her Charlie from want. Through good times and bad, in spells of inflation and deflation, she made the family budget balance, always with the item of savings included. Philadelphia, which has done much to glorify that great exponent of thrift, Benjamin Franklin, could do worse than erect a monument to Sara Cosey.—New York Sun.

IT GROWS WILD

"Roubens" (Rothmans) tea is developing into quite an industry in Philadelphia, which has done as much as 16,000, \$227,000 has been paid for the roebuck crop of one farm at Wellington. With a taste similar to ordinary tea, roebucks grow wild and is looked upon as one of the healthiest drinks in existence in South Africa.

Dearest, a disease of horses, was eradicated in Canada in 1919. There has been no case of glanders for seven years, and sheep scab has not been seen in Canada for the past 17 years.



FIRST CANADIAN WAR BABY BORN AT SEA
The first Canadian to be born on a "birthship" at sea, two-day-old Diana Lamont, arrived at Halifax smuggled close to her mother in a ward boat on the hospital ship, the St. John's. The baby's mother was born in England, 700 miles from her new homeland, has two other children, Paul, three, and Lillian, two, also on the Lady Nelson. The baby's father, Mr. W. Lamont of Montreal, is still in England.

Got Rare Chemicals

German War Machine Well Looked After By Spanish Sailors

How Spanish sailors used to make the ships to the German war machine of rare chemicals brought from South America is told by high-ranking diplomats of the German embassy in Madrid. Such transactions, the diplomats claimed, were made through German "businessmen" specially sent into Spain by Berlin and generally neither the embassy nor Sotoluza (the big holding company for German interests in Spain) was informed of their activities.

The agents received the chemicals, which always were in small quantities and often packed in suitcases, and took care of forwarding them to Germany. The diplomats professed not to know how they were paid.

They did know, however, that Germany was able even in the middle of war, to continue to pour quantities of chemicals, including captured Russian material, into Spain in order to get raw materials so urgently needed.

But France was a hard bargainer. They complained, and as Germany became weaker towards the end of the war, he steadily raised his price. In the fall of 1942 it was agreed that Germany should send arms to Spain, despite her own pressing needs. The goods to be delivered included planes, artillery (including captured Russian and 150 captured Russian guns), speedboats for the Spanish navy, and other military equipment.

The only stipulation was that the arms should never be used against Germany. For this the Germans hoped to get 1,000,000,000 marks. They got, according to themselves, 200,000,000 of which only about 170,000,000 marks worth actually was received in raw materials because Spanish deliveries were interrupted the following year through the Allied invasion of France.

Wise Sayings

Trying To Trade Down An Old Remark About Diet

With the bread shortage inevitably leading to watercracks, our research has been busy hunting down the old remark: "If the people have no bread, why don't they eat cake?" Marie Antoinette (1755-93), usually given credit for it, or, less frequently, her confidante, Princess de Lamballe.

Rousseau used the phrase in his Confessions (about 1766) in connection with an incident which occurred in 1740. Antoinette may have used it, when chided for her extravagance, as an old joke with Rousseau, with whom she must have been familiar. Or the remark may just have been attributed to her by Paris journalists.

The observation could have been a variation of one made sarcastically in 1771 by Joseph Franeois Poullin, intendant-general of finance. As tax collector he was hated for his severity toward the poor. He was supposed to have said, "If the people cannot get bread, let them eat fish."

Modern millionaires might argue that the cake... Minneapolis Star Journal.

The Alaska highway is 1502 miles long.

The Uganda Was The First Canadian Warship To Sail Around Famous Cape Horn

By St. Jack Patterson

THE Royal Canadian Navy and the world's most infamous headland recently made acquaintance when the "Uganda" became the first Dominion warship to sail around Cape Horn. "Sail" is a literal statement, for the interests of making the experience a complete one for the 78 men aboard the cruiser, three large awnings were rigged as sails and the ship actually passed the Cape on the wings of the wind. If the "Uganda's" 72,500 h.p. engines added a contribution to the passage it was purely incidental.

Almost perpetually angry and the scene of frightful storms, the legendary Horn was in its most agreeable mood when, in the course of its present 20,000-mile cruise, the Canadian warship passed before the rocky shore so long associated with marine disaster.

Indeed, the reception, like it has been in all parts of call in South America for "Uganda," could not have been more assiduous. From Valparaiso, Chile, "Uganda's" last port of call on the west coast of South America, it is three days steaming to the famous "Of Cape Horn," the gallant men of sail often called Cape Horn. During those three days the 78 Canadian seamen, many of them training in their first ship during this cruise, made everything secure and waited with considerable excitement for what the Cape had to offer.

The night before the Horn was sighted the seas mounted and the skies became overcast and the wind howled. In the morning, however, when dawn broke there was a fair swell picking up "Uganda" by the stern, but nothing like what might have been expected.

Just before noon the Cape was sighted off the port bow. It was a blackish looking rock rising out of the sea some 1,300 feet. From a distance of 15 miles the jagged peak seemed to rise out of a low-lying mist, and as "Uganda" approached closer it was possible to see through gloom the white granite and patches of green moss that are interspersed throughout the surface of the rock.

Along the shore, the large rollers beat against the rocks and sent large sheets of spray up its face. To the east a few cables distance, a treacherous reef broke the rollers on the way in. It is quite possible that this has been the graveyard of many an old sailing vessel.

While the rollers were of considerable size, it nevertheless was decided to send two whalers away for the purpose of making a picture record of the first Canadian warship to "Round the Horn." The whalers' crews, most of them on their first training cruise in a seagoing ship, had been practicing daily during the trip down the west coast of South America and by the time the Horn was reached they were two pretty capable outfits. Moreover, they were very keen to get off in a whaler over this famous stretch of water.

When the whalers had taken up suitable stations off the Cape, Captain Hoagland brought "Uganda" past the headland twice to give the cameras a better angle. Photographer Norman Keizer, of Edmonton, amply chance for pictures.

There were times when both whalers would disappear from view, only to reappear as they dropped down in the trough of a large wave. And, too, the whalers often lost sight of the cruiser as she steamed past in the rolling sea.

All along the upper decks during the time "Uganda" manoeuvred off the Cape, the ship's company lined the guard rails for pictures and a good look at the famous headland of which so much has been written, both in the log books of the great adventures of the past 100 years and in some of the best known fiction of the sea.

Early in this eventful day a winged escort patrolled over "Uganda" in the form of those fabled albatrosses. It is considered lucky to have them follow a ship around the Cape. It may have been the fact that sometimes as many as seven or eight were visible at one time that the weather was so sunny. There is a goodly number of those famous Cape Pigeons were there to welcome the Canadian cruiser as she sailed home.

It is a lovely place off the Cape these days for most of the seaborne traffic from one coast of South America to the other passes through the Straits of Magellan. It is quite likely that "Uganda" has been the first ship in that area for many months.

Since the building of the Panama Canal sea traders have had little to do with this notorious headland. And the world knows little of it these days except in the tale of the old seafarers who had to travel that way in developing the west coast of both the Americas. Only the albatross, the pigeons and an occasional blue whale are around now when "Of Cape Horn" goes into one of its famous tantrums.

The sport of bowling originated as a religious ceremony in cathedral cloisters, where, if a parishioner bowled over the pulpit, he was considered to be leading a clean life.

Like Small Searchlights

Infra-Red Ray Telephone Instruments Used By Japs And Germans

EVANSTOWN, Ill.—The Germans and Japanese developed a system of short-range telephone communication permitting their combat troops to converse by means of invisible rays of infrared light. Northwestern University reported.

The reports on the development were made by W. S. Huxford and A. H. Nelson, Jr., of the university's department of physics and electronics by the United States Office of Scientific Research and Development. They were based on optical equipment captured in 1944 and 1945 and shipped to the university for tests for the army and navy.

Resembling small searchlights mounted on tripods, the instruments were used to provide communication between outposts and front-line troops and to bridge gorges and rivers where it was difficult to lay cable. The sets were known as the "German light beam telephone."

Using a narrow beam of infrared light, the instrument provided maximum security because the signals could not be detected by ordinary means. They also were free from static and skip-distance phenomenon and employed no wire or antenna to be spotted by the enemy.

The report said the sets required considerable skill to operate and could not be produced in mass quantities, and added that any widespread use in prosecuting would require more efficient sets that can be produced in large quantities.

The German field sets varied from 20 to 250 pounds, and sent a variety of power units, and had a 10-mile range under ideal conditions, but required highly trained personnel in erecting them. The Japanese set, including a hand generator, weighed only 150 pounds in all, was more sturdy built and required much simpler adjustments.

The range, however, was limited to two miles in clear weather and the narrow beam angle of 1-1/2th of a degree presented some difficulties in aligning the sending and receiving sets.

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By Alice Brooks

The Caribbean Sea, not the Gulf Stream, tempers the climate of Florida.

THE DIDSBURY PIONEER

Established in 1903

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published Every Wednesday at Didsbury, Alta.

Subscription: In Canada \$2.00 per year; U.S.A. \$2.50

Member of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Ass'n, and of the Alberta Division of the C.W.N.A.

ED. J. ROULEAU, Editor & Publisher

Editorial

WE NEED THE HARD SURFACED ROAD

Some time ago the Council of the Town of Didsbury and the Council of the Municipal District of Mountain View No. 49 decided to approach the Department of Public Works in an endeavor to have hard surfacing placed on the road leading from the C. & E. highway into Didsbury. To date no word has been received from the Department that the work in question would be undertaken this summer.

With the advertising of tenders to reconstruct the highway between Crossfield and Olds, it is quite apparent that actual work on this section of the road will be started in the near future. At the time the road gang, equipment and material are on hand near Didsbury would be an ideal time to have this much needed road into town hard surfaced. There could not be a more opportune time, and it is to be hoped that our town and municipal bodies will renew their efforts towards the procuring of this mile of hard-surfaced highway into town.

Didsbury is one of the more progressive towns in Alberta at the present time, and this part of the province is attracting the attention of the broad-minded farmers and stockmen all over the west. Our town is experiencing a building boom that would almost rival the expansion in the early history of Didsbury, and everyone who has the future of the community at heart is anxious to see this town's growth continue. However, without first-class road outlets we are greatly handicapped in bringing to town many visitors and farmers who prefer the better roads to travel on. With this in mind we should all endeavor to do our utmost to have the hard-surfaced road constructed into Didsbury without further delay.

MAINTAINING EQUILIBRIUM

Belgium, a little country crowded with eight million people, has achieved a degree of economic stability far ahead of any other nation in Europe. In that country right now there are virtually no strikes and production is going ahead by leaps and bounds.

The method used by the Belgian government to achieve the desired end was to cut prices and keep wages and salaries from rising. One step was to make a nationwide wholesale cut of ten per cent, which actually amounted to an increase in wages. Workers found their money would go further, which gave them considerable satisfaction. The idea that prices might go down still further encouraged people to buy only what they needed but prevented a mass buying rush. All sorts of things which are scarce or unavailable in Canada, such as electrical goods, building supplies, nylon stockings and so on, can readily be purchased in Belgian stores.

Canadian people seem to be more inclined to follow the United States' example of insisting on higher wages. Prices cannot be kept under control unless at the same time there is made effective a measure of wage stabilization. This is because wages form a considerable part of the cost of producing goods and services.

Wages have value only in relation to their purchasing power. In other words, the real value of wages depends upon the amount of goods and services wages will buy.—Brooks Bulletin.

EXTEND ALL-WEATHER HIGHWAY IN NORTH

An all-weather highway from Edmonton to Grande Prairie will be completed this summer, according to information received by the Alberta Motor Association from the provincial public works department. The distance is 385 miles.

This will be realized when graveling is completed this season on the remaining 40 mile stretch of highway from High Prairie to Grande Prairie. Graveling has been already on this project and will be carried out by public works department crews and not by private contract.

Of the remaining 40 miles from Grande Prairie to the B.C. boundary the road is gravelled for 26 miles from Grande Prairie to Beaulieu. The remainder is mainly dirt road on which some grading was done last year.

Various organizations, including tourist promotion authorities are making representations to the B.C. government to improve the 50 mile stretch of road from the B.C. boundary to Dawson Creek, the southern end of the Alaska highway.

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WEDDINGS

McMULLEN-BONAR

A wedding of interest to relatives and friends in the Elkton district took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bonar of Sedgewick, Alberta, when their only daughter, Alison, was united in marriage to Albert E. McMullen, son of Mr. and Mrs. R.E. McMullen of Elkton.

The wedding took place on the lawn in front of the honeysuckle trees. Rev. Baker of Sedgewick performed the ceremony. The bride looked very lovely in a floor-length white silk dress with white overnet and chapel-length veil fastened with orange blossoms. She carried a white prayer book with white ribbons, and a large bouquet. Her only ornament was a gold locket and chain.

The bride was attended by her cousin Mrs. Stewart, who was attired in a pink sheer floor-length dress with chapel-length veil, and carried pink tulle roses.

The groom was attended by his twin brother, C. Archie McMullen. During the signing of the register, two little friends of the bride sang "O Perfect Love."

Immediately after the ceremony a delicious lunch was served in the home, and later in the afternoon a reception was held.

Mr. and Mrs. McMullen received many beautiful gifts. After the reception the bride and groom left by motor for their new home at Sylvan Lake.

INFLATION RESULTS

The Windsor Star, Windsor, Ontario, states: "A few minutes' walk from Detroit in the United States has been comparing prices in the two cities. The results show how the removal of controls would cut up the worker's dollar."

We can always be our aid with out ever being wealthy.

NEW SALARY SCHEDULE FOR DIDSBURY TEACHERS

Following is the Salary Schedule for Didsbury S.D. No. 632 negotiated at the School Board meeting on June 4, 1946.

1. The Basic Salary for Primary and Elementary teachers shall be \$1200.00 per annum.

2. The Basic Salary for Intermediate and High School teachers shall be \$1350.00 per annum.

3. Teachers are being employed by the Didsbury S.D. No. 632 shall be paid in addition to the basic salary \$300.00 per year for each year of previous experience up to a maximum of \$500.00.

4. Teachers employed on the Didsbury staff shall receive an annual increment of \$50.00 until the maximum is reached.

5. The maximum salary for Primary and Elementary teachers having regard to classes 1, 2, 3, and 4, shall be \$1850.00.

6. The maximum salary for Intermediate and High School teachers having regard to classes 1, 2, 3, and 4, shall be \$2000.00.

7. Teachers holding a University Degree shall receive \$300.00 in addition to the above amounts. Teachers having one year towards a degree, exclusive of basic teacher training, shall receive \$50.00 in addition to the above amounts.

8. Teachers having two years towards a degree, exclusive of basic teacher training, shall receive \$75.00 in addition to the above amounts.

For a partial year towards a degree, exclusive of basic teacher training, each teacher shall receive \$100.00 per credit until the next step of this clause applies.

9. Teachers with special certificates shall be paid in addition to the above amounts, \$100.00 for each such certificate used.

10. In addition to the salary and increments provided above, the Personnel of the Didsbury S.D. shall receive \$50.00 per room per year for supervision.

11. Newly employed teachers shall be placed on probation for

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one year, at the end of which time, if satisfactory, they will be placed on the permanent staff.

12. This schedule shall be continuous subject to amendments approved by the Board of Trustees of the Didsbury S.D. and the teachers through their representatives.

13. This schedule is to take effect September 1, 1946.

The Irishman was relating a story of his travels. I landed on the island and started

to explore, he said. When I got to the middle of the island I saw the biggest bear I've ever seen in my life. He paused dramatically, then continued. There was one tree on the island and the lowest bough was 20 feet from the ground and I jumped for it.

Did you manage to grasp it, asked one of his audience.

I didn't grasp it going up, replied the Irishman, but caught it coming down.



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There is plenty of room at the top without pushing anyone off.

The National Film Board is preparing a film to describe typical Nova Scotian handicrafts weaving, rug hooking, pottery and wood carving.

BURNSIDE NEWS NOTES

Lloyd Anderson of Calgary is spending some of his discharge leave here with relatives on the farm.

The miscellaneous shower held at the home of Mrs. Brander of Burnside was a huge success, and many useful gifts were presented to the bride-elect (Miss Una Jenkins) in a beautifully decorated basket. Tea served by Mrs. Brander and a luncheon supplied by the ladies of the district was fully appreciated. The cooks must have worked overtime and the results would take a lot of beating.

Britt Nelson of Sunnyslope, the census enumerator, is here in the district counting noses. He is anxious to let everyone know he has nothing to do with the income tax. Mrs. E. Clony of Vancouver, B.C. is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Schumaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Brander took a trip to Calgary on Monday. Little Sandra is taking medical treatment there.

The crops are looking good after 48 hours of rain last week, and at the time of writing another heavy shower of rain is coming coming down.

I hear that Chris Elbert is having a farm dance on Friday.

Mrs. E. Page and Michel visited in Calgary on Tuesday.

HUGE SUMS LOST BY FARMERS
H. G. L. STRANGE
The growing method by which farmers throughout the world have stayed in business has been to put by savings in good years to tide them over the leaner years, which are bound to come on these prairies because fluctuations of climate cause fluctuations in yield. To set aside cash reserves, however, farmers must be permitted to obtain the highest prices as registered on world open markets.

For some time Canadian wheat has been sold at only \$1.55 a bushel, whereas world wheat prices as registered on the open market at Chicago has been \$2.18, which price American farmers have been and are now receiving.

On the 1945 crop alone our prairie farmers, I calculate, have lost 110 million dollars because of the difference in these prices. 110 million dollars extra saved by farmers would have provided a great deal of security for themselves when leaner years come.

Life seems to teach one hard lesson. Security based on one's own savings is a sure foundation. To depend upon Governments or other people coming to one's rescue in times of trouble is usually a fool's ploy, for in times of trouble other people are in difficulties too. Farmers, therefore, I suggest, are today rightly entitled to the 1945 market price of their wheat — \$2.18 a bushel so that they can still put by some cash savings to tide themselves by their own efforts, better security in later leaner years.

Until educators learn to warm our hearts, our intellects will just grow colder by degrees.

MOUNTAIN VIEW NOTES

The Mountain View Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. Ed Blain in town on Thursday last. Seven members and seven visitors attended. The meeting was conducted in the usual way. Mrs. Wood gave her report on Home Economics, and Mrs. Tighe's talk dealt with the history of beet sugar.

The W.I. is making a layette to be sent to a district nurse.

After the close of the meeting an auction sale took place. Mrs. Shumaker kindly offering to be the auctioneer. \$10.25 was realized from the sale. Afterwards a lovely lunch was served by the hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. C.P. Reimer were week end visitors at Vulcan.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Liesemer are spending a few days with their son and daughter near Banff.

Walter and Joe Neufeld left for Saskatchewan to attend their brother's graduation.

Don't forget the picture show this Thursday night at the Community hall. Also the Credit Union meeting Monday night, June 17th.

The Neapole Co-Op. is planning a picnic on the 29th. Everyone is welcome to come and have a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Tighe and Bud went fishing at Pine Lake over the week end but the fish are too easy to catch, says Garnet. They literally float on top of the lake. The perch have some kind of disease and are all dying. Samples have been sent to Edmonton to determine the nature of the disease.

FIELD SCORE IN BARLEY CONTEST
The National Barley Contest committee reminds contestants who have already entered or who may yet put in their entry, that there are two important dates to be watched this month in connection with the contest.

The first is June 15. This is the final date for receiving entries. Get the forms to the chairman of the provincial committee in the province in which the crop will be grown.

The other date is June 29. Each applicant on having made his entry will receive an application for field judging. If he wants his field judged, this form must be completed and mailed to the chairman of the provincial committee on or before June 29.

The field will be judged by field crop specialists of the Plant Products Division of the Dominion Department of agriculture, or by provincial department of agriculture in the province in which the fields are located.

Some inquiries have been received by the Contest Committee asking details of the basis upon which fields are to be judged.

The score card provides for 100 points for the perfect field. Eight considerations are listed as the basis for judging. Here they are with the number of points allowed for each.

General neatness of field and uniform seeding - 10; freedom from weeds - 25; freedom from other grains - 10; uniformity of stand - 10; evenness of maturity - 10; apparent yield - 10; purity of variety - 15; freedom from disease and insect pests - 10.

CURB MOTOR THEFTS BY LOCKING DOORS
An appeal to motorists to make certain that their cars are left properly locked when unattended has been made by officials of the Alberta Motor Association.

In various centres of the province there have been reports of stolen cars and unless vigorous precautions are taken, these may increase, though police are reported to be on the alert for such possibilities.

Some interesting sidelights on auto thefts have been revealed by the U.S. Secret Service. It has found that 63 per cent of all auto thefts are committed by youngsters under 21 years of age.

A special study in an eastern city disclosed that over a five year period more than 90 per cent of the stolen cars had been left unattended with the key in the ignition switch or readily accessible under the sun visor. The moral is—lock your car and keep the key.

Eat less bread, pie, cake, meat, cheese and eggs. These foods are required for bulk shipments to the world's hungry people. Share with the hungry!

Hail Insurance

The Line Companies will accept Hail Insurance in this district subject to the 25% deductible clause in the following Townships and ranges at the rates quoted:

- 7¹/₂ rate in Township 30, Ranges 2, 3, 4 and 5
- Township 31, Ranges 25 and 5
- Township 32, Ranges 25, 27, 28, 5
- 8¹/₂ rate in Township 30, Ranges 26, 27 and 1
- Township 31, Range 3.
- 9¹/₂ rate in Township 30, Ranges 28 and 29.
- Township 31, Ranges 26, 2 and 4.
- Township 32, Range 26.

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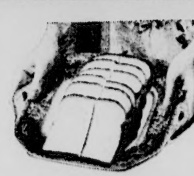
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9:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M. accompanied by check or money order drawn to Exhibition-Stampede Society.

CALGARY EXHIBITION and Stampede
8-13

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